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Briefly Noted

1. Training of Guerrillas by Brazilian Communists: The Archbishops of Rio de Janeiro, of Sao Paulo and of Baia submitted a report to the President of Brazil warning that Communists are training guerrillas in the rural areas of Brazil. The Archbishop of Porto Alegre also denounced Communist infiltration into centers of democratic resistance created at the time of the resignation of President Quadros. We suggest that Communists may hope to occupy and isolate rural areas and villages in Brazil and elsewhere in Latin America and to eventually use these areas as bases for guerrilla warfare action against lines of communication and urban areas, a tactic the Communists have repeatedly used in Laos, South Vietnam and Malaya.
2. Communist Cuban and Chinese Support of Guerrillas in Colombia: A campaign of terrorism has been spreading in Colombia with the aim of setting up a state of guerrilla warfare. Military units, which found a bandit camp, have seized weapons and guerrilla warfare manuals of Communist Cuban and Chinese origin. This is a good example of Communist Cuba's alleged policy of non-interference and the Soviet Union's equally alleged policy of peaceful coexistence.
3. Attempt by the Brazilian Communist Party to Gain Legal Recognition: Havana Prensa Latina reported on 11 October that, in its campaign to obtain the required number of signatures for recognition as a legal party, the Communist Party of Brazil has set up stands in the streets where those in favor of the Party may contribute their signatures. At the same stands, the public is requested to sign a document protesting the high cost of living. It is more than likely that the people believe they are signing petitions against the high cost of living only, and that these signatures are part of the roster of those asking that the Communist Party be granted legal recognition. The fraud by the C. P. to gain legal status should be exposed and challenged.
4. Czechoslovakia Closes its Pavilion at the Lima Pacific International Fair: Czechoslovakia, the only Communist Bloc country represented at the Lima Pacific International Fair, closed its pavilion after a Peruvian Government official ordered the word "socialist" removed from the "Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia" in the identification poster. The fair, in which 31 nations are represented, was inaugurated on 12 October. We commend the action of the Peruvian Government and insist on the fact that neither Soviet Russia nor its satellites are socialist countries but are Communist regimes disguised under the cloak of socialism.
5. Soviet Agriculture in the Virgin Lands: Pravda has announced that, at a meeting of Kazakhstan, the area of the "virgin lands", delegates spoke "with great uneasiness about the fact that this year Kazakhstan cannot give the state (USSR) much grain". The first secretary of the Kazakh CP, D. A. Kunayev, said: "We must report to the congress (22nd CPSU Congress) that we do not cope with our task in the production of grain. We cope with our tasks

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unsatisfactorily." Thus, Kunayev indicated that for the third successive year, Soviet harvests will fall below planned results. His predecessor, Nikolai Belyaev, was demoted as a result of the 1959 failures, and this spring witnessed a far-reaching shake-down in the cadres of the CPSU responsible for agriculture, with numerous disclosures of falsification in reporting from lower levels. The virgin land cultivation program was originally Khrushchev's own favorite project, and opposition to it by other leaders was one of the grounds given for their removal from office. We watch for further reports of shortcomings in Soviet agriculture, and use them to deflate the exaggerated claims being made in connection with the 22nd Congress.

6. Castro-Communist Interpretation of Popular Struggle: According to Havana's Prensa Latina, officers from a number of Latin American countries have attended a course which has been organized in Panama to study methods of countering guerrilla warfare. Prensa Latina describes the course as including "training in the use of semi-heavy weapons, hand grenades and other arms suitable for quelling demonstrations, guerrilla warfare, mutiny and other forms of popular struggle". The Cuban Communists are paraphrasing the recommendations made in the declaration of 81 Communist Parties in Moscow in December 1960 which explained that, while "peaceful coexistence" continues to be one of the objectives of world-wide communism, every method of struggle should be used to attain Communist objectives. It is natural, therefore, that the Cuban Communists should express some concern at the fact that the Latin American countries are now aware of the subversive threat caused by the existence of a Communist regime in Cuba.

Background: Early in the morning of September 28, with little resistance and almost no bloodshed, a small military group staged a successful revolt throughout Syria against the United Arab Republic (UAR) regime of President Nasser. For some time, Syrians had grown into the habit of blaming all their troubles on the union: they were irritated over the loss of parliamentary and press freedom; they hated being placed under the ever tighter control of increasing numbers of Egyptians in their country; they disliked taking orders from people in Cairo whom they believed to be their inferiors and whom many of them regard as not really ethnically true Arab, and they were deeply disturbed over the imposition of new financial decrees by the UAR regime. The officers struck after Nasser had removed the feared and hated Colonel Sarraj, following a period of gradually ridding himself (and Syria) of numbers of Sarraj's intelligence and security followers. Sarraj, who had been trying to become Vice-President of the UAR, had been trying to get out of the position and the plush (and useless) office in Cairo to which he had been removed in mid-August. The UAR had lasted since early in 1958 when Syria asked for union with Egypt. In 1957-58 Syria, partly because of its enthusiasm for the arms and economic aid it was receiving from the Soviet Union, was beginning to slide under the control of pro-Soviet Syrian Army officers. President Nasser, at first hesitant about accepting the offer, was persuaded to do so, partly because of his desire, like that of most Arabs, to promote an Arab "nation", and to form a single Arab state composed of all Arabic-speaking states from Iraq continuously through North Africa to the Atlantic Ocean. His decision was also determined, despite his liking for Soviet economic and military aid, by the fact that he certainly regarded himself as an anti-Communist - in his own territory - at least. It may be well to recall in the present circumstances that the plebiscite on union held in Egypt and Syria on 21 February 1958 had the following unofficial results:

Egypt: 6,102,128 for; 247 against.

Syria: 1,312,759 for; 39 against.

It may also be well to recall, however, another factor: Damascus boasts of being the oldest continuously inhabited city on earth; it may have been politically fickle and faction-ridden for the longest time of any city in the history of mankind. Nasser should have known (perhaps did know) this in 1958. We would do well, perhaps, not to overlook it now. A civilian government has been formed, under Prime Minister Kuzbari, a lawyer who had been a Cabinet Minister some time before the UAR absorbed Syria, and elections have been promised within three months. Nasser, in his shock and anger at the revolt and the heavy blow to his prestige, at first ordered overt counter-action; he has since calmed down and is standing aside while state after state (including the US) has recognized the new Syrian regime.

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Background: For the third successive time since the announcement of the "great leap forward", Communist China is facing an unfavorable agricultural year. It now apparently is going to turn, again, to the free world to rescue it from disaster, in spite of the fact that Peiping has already purchased 5,890,000 metric tons of grain from the free world in 1961, mostly from Canada and Australia. Grain production in Communist China in 1961 may be about the same as in 1957 -- when she had about 60,000,000 fewer persons to feed. As a consequence malnutrition and related health problems can be expected not only to continue but to increase at least through next spring, with a continuing decline in labor productivity and further prolonged public discontent. Official Peiping propaganda has, as might be expected, long shifted from the "great leap forward" theme and now speaks of "the policy of readjusting, consolidating, filling out and raising standards". To pay for these purchases of grain, it has had, of course, to defer the buying of capital goods abroad which it had planned to further its industrial schemes. There has been speculation that the Chicoms are about to sell sizeable quantities of gold bullion on the London market, presumably for exchangeable currency to help pay for their additional grain purchases. Yet, in spite of the Chinese peasants' near-starvation conditions and the heavy cost to the Peiping regime of enormous grain imports, the Chinese Communists continue to export some grain for political purposes -- e. g. to Albania, Cuba and Guinea. In addition to the sale of gold bullion already mentioned, they are making efforts to increase the availability of hard currency through the sale of silver outside Communist territory. The expected figures for the USSR 1961 crop year will probably be no higher (allowing for some inflation in the traditional Soviet exaggeration in grain figures) than for the 1958 crop year. In the Communist satellite states, the figures for this year are expected to be the same as for the year 1960 -- largely due to the bumper crop in Poland, where the peasants are still resisting the creation of collective and state farms. Even the Chicoms are now laying less stress upon their own vast scheme of establishing huge state communes throughout mainland China. 25X1C10b

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to combat Communist activities and intentions on their rear grounds.

Background: The Communists, due to the subversive character of their organizations and of their objectives, do not, as a rule, openly admit what they want and why they want it. Unlike antagonists in a free society -- where politicians never question an opponent's basic right to exist and to disagree, even though they may attack his wisdom, his honesty or other qualities, etc. --, Communists do not concede their enemies (at home or internationally) any right whatsoever, because they aim at total, exclusive rule and liquidate any opposition as soon as they are able. This ultimate goal, however, is only occasionally admitted (as in Khrushchev's famous "we shall bury you"): ordinarily, the Communists hide their true intent. In some instances, this is done by way of semantics: they speak of "People's democracy", of "peaceful coexistence" and use many other, very positive-sounding words, even though they mean totalitarian terror, unconditional surrender of the West and other, very repulsive realities. We hope and expect our assets to be able to discern -- and, whenever necessary, to expose -- this relatively simple deceit of Communist semantics.

It is even more difficult to recognize the truth, if the Communists do not merely use euphemistic, "Aesopian" verbiage, but raise an entire issue altogether different from the real bone of contention, thus enticing non-Communist opinion to fight shadows, and to defend themselves against figments of the imagination, while the true Communist attack proceeds virtually unchallenged. The following recent examples of this confusing Communist technique -- particularly dangerous in periods of growing tension and crisis --, illustrate several typical variations:

a. "The West threatens war to prevent the Soviet Union from signing a peace treaty with East Germany". Actually, Khrushchev does not need any international treaty to settle relations with his satrap, Ulbricht, and the West is not vitally interested in such make-believe. The so-called peace treaty is a device intended to deprive the West of its rights in Berlin, to suppress the freedoms of West Berlin, perhaps also to obtain diplomatic recognition for Ulbricht's satrapy.

b. "Creating an Atom-Free Zone across Central Europe" (Rapacki Plan). In the era of jet bombers and transcontinental missiles, a "disarmed" strip, a few hundred miles wide, would not diminish the danger of nuclear war between East and West, but would merely make the inhabitants of that strip defenseless victims of any aggressor who had large forces equipped with conventional weapons at its disposal. In reality, the Communists want:

- (1) to keep West Germany permanently disarmed and
- (2) to divert international disarmament discussions away from the embarrassing subject of effective controls.

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c. Playing upon Western Sentimentality. In recent months, Khrushchev has:

- (1) displayed his grandchildren when receiving foreign visitors and interviewers, as a gage of his "peaceful intentions";
- (2) sent his wife to entertain women "peace marchers" from the West at tea, assuring them that the USSR had no thought of war, did not build shelters, etc.;
- (3) accused US Senator Smith of "forgetting the children", when she allegedly advocated war against the Soviet Union.

These and similar maudlin appeals to West softmindedness, where women and children are concerned, are designed to conceal the reality of Soviet nuclear testing, war preparations and other characteristics of ruthless conquest.



Background:

a. General: The 6th World Fellowship of Buddhists (WFB) Conference will be held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 12-22 November. This will be Cambodia's first international conference. 104 delegates from 38 countries have been invited to attend this biennial event. Each non-Buddhist country with a WFB Center will be allowed to send two delegates; each Mahayana Buddhist country, three delegates; and each Theravada Buddhist country, five delegates. An unlimited number of observers will be permitted. The invited countries and their delegations are as follows: Australia - 2; Austria - 2; Burma - 5; Canada - 2; Ceylon - 5; Communist China - 3; Czechoslovakia - 2; East Germany - 2; Finland - 2; France - 2; Great Britain - 2; Hawaii - 2; Hong Kong - 3; Hungary - 2; India - 5; Indonesia - 3; Italy - 2; Japan - 3; Laos - 5; Malaya - 2; Nepal - 5; Netherlands - 2; New Zealand - 2; North Korea - 3; North Vietnam - 3; Norway - 2; Outer Mongolia - 3; Pakistan - 2; Philippines - 2; Singapore - 3; South Korea - 3; South Vietnam - 3; Sweden - 2; Tanganyika - 2; Thailand - 5; United States - 2; USSR - 2; West Germany - 2.

The invitations were issued by the Cambodian Government (RKG) through diplomatic channels on the recommendation of the WFB Secretariat. A proposed invitation to the Taiwan WFB Center was rejected by the RKG on political grounds.

b. History of WFB: The WFB was founded in 1950 by Dr. G. P. Malalasekera of Ceylon for the stated purposes of helping Buddhists lead better lives and disseminating the teachings of Buddhism to promote world peace. The biennial conferences of the Fellowship have the avowed purpose of presenting to the world a cohesive Buddhist group capable of making its voice heard in world affairs. The attempt to weld divergent Buddhists of north and south into unity on a world-wide basis is a new concept in Buddhist circles. Since doctrinal differences preclude such an international initiative by Buddhist ecclesiastical leaders, the WFB is a creation of Buddhist laymen.

The Fellowship is composed of national regional centers, usually one to a country except for India which has four and China which in effect has two - one in Peiping and one in Taipei. Since 1958 the WFB has had a permanent, paid Secretariat which is located in the country of residence of the President. The Presidency was held by Dr. Malalasekera from 1950-58 and from 1958 to the present by U Chan Htoon of Burma. It is anticipated that a new President will be elected at the forthcoming conference.

Following its inaugural meeting in Colombo, Ceylon in 1950, the WFB has met in Tokyo in 1952, Rangoon in 1954, Khatmandu, Nepal in 1956 and in Bangkok in 1958. The number of participating delegations has fluctuated as follows:

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1950 - 19 countries
1952 - 22 countries
1954 - 22 or 23 countries
1956 - 25 countries
1958 - 17 countries

Until 1956 in Khatmandu no Communist Bloc country had ever been invited to a conference and the WFB up to that time had been involved in little or no political controversy. The Nepalese Government, however, invited Communist China to send "special observers" to the 4th Conference and invited regular delegations from Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the USSR. During the conference the Chinese Communists showered gifts, goodwill and promises for the future of Buddhism in mainland China, on the conference delegates and the host government, and were recognized as the legitimate regional center for China. The Nationalist Chinese, who had refused to send a delegation to the conference when they learned the Chinese Communists had been invited, lost thereby their status in the WFB.

No Communist nations were invited to the 5th Conference in Bangkok. The China representation issue was handled by the Thai Government by inviting neither the Chinese Communists nor the Nationalists. However, the regional center in Taiwan was restored to full status by the conference. In addition an amendment was passed permitting China to have two regional centers -- one in Peiping and the other in Taipei. The Chinese Communists have raised objections to the legitimacy of this amendment on the grounds that they were not present at the conference when it was passed. It may be expected that they will attempt to void the amendment at the 6th Conference.

Heavier Communist attendance may be expected at the 6th Conference than at any previous WFB meeting. Eight Bloc countries with a total of 37 delegates have been invited and it is not unlikely that most of them will attend.

c. Communist Intentions Toward 6th Conference: The WFB represents the only international Buddhist group with a permanent secretariat and a news letter with world-wide distribution. It attracts to its conferences many of the outstanding lay Buddhists in Asia. Consequently, while the Fellowship has been relatively non-political in the past and devoted more to religious matters and good fellowship, it has an extremely valuable potential as a political action vehicle. If the Chinese Communists were able to capture the WFB, it could serve them well as a channel to expand their influence through cultural and religious activities throughout Asia. There are several indications that the Communists do, in fact, intend to use the WFB to their own advantage. Their minimum goal will probably be to use the conference, as they did the 4th Conference in 1956, as a platform for spreading their version of "peaceful coexistence through Buddhism". Their maximum goal will probably be to completely capture the WFB by either electing their

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Background: "The Western European economy prospered in 1960 - the second year of vigorous expansion. Like the early phase of the preceding boom, the past two years have been distinguished by four major features: A vigorous growth of both export and domestic demand, high elasticity of supply, relative stability of prices, and an easy reserve position in most countries."

UN Economic Survey of Europe 1960, Ch. 1, p. 1.

The foregoing quotation aptly sums up the economic situation in Western Europe, where voluntary economic association is not only paying large dividends to all the countries in terms of stabilized and healthy economies, but is steadily building the foundations for a federated Europe which will constitute a power bloc whose potential in terms of industrial strength, size of population, level of living standards and political, social and economic stability will considerably outweigh the equivalent power position of the Soviet Bloc. This result is being achieved through voluntary association without sacrificing the essential interests, the sovereignty or the welfare of any member state.

In contrast, the USSR controls and dominates the economies of Eastern Europe. Progress toward industrialization is oriented toward supplementing the USSR's own industrial development. In addition to producing and processing their own raw material and providing finished goods for the USSR, the orbit countries are largely involved in processing raw material from and for the use of the USSR. Trade between orbit states (other than the USSR) is limited and permitted only to the extent it does not impair Soviet - orbit economic relations, and it is limited, but growing, with the outside world: in the latter case it is used as a vehicle for furthering the political aims of the USSR, either by undermining Western economic strength or by buying support for the USSR in the uncommitted areas. The orbit countries of Eastern Europe are thus completely dependent upon the USSR and their economies are subject to the direction of the USSR. It should, of course, be pointed out that those countries which were industrially advanced before the Communist takeover -- e. g. Poland and Czechoslovakia - enjoy a limited measure of autonomy for the reason that their economic structures can less easily be manipulated and the welfare of their industrial populations is so firmly keyed to those structures that they cannot be disregarded. In contrast, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania, whose economies were basically agricultural, are completely at the mercy of the USSR.

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armed forces of the Warsaw Pact countries would hold joint maneuvers in October and November.

"Exercises of staffs and troops assigned to the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty countries will be held in October and November in conformity with the combat training program and for the purpose of checking the results of this year's training. Land, air, and naval forces, and paratroops, will take part in the exercises. The exercises will be held on the territories of the Warsaw Treaty countries."

This is the first occasion, since the formation of the Warsaw Treaty Organization in 1955, that an official announcement of such maneuvers has been made although joint maneuvers are customarily held at this season.

The announcement was made in conjunction with a statement by the Foreign Ministry making public a protest to Turkey over the staging of military exercises by NATO in the eastern Mediterranean. The Soviets called the timing of "Checkmate" proof of its "provocative nature" and the extension of the maneuvers to the border of the Soviet Union "a hostile demonstration".

The announcement of the exercises constitutes yet another attempt by the USSR to convince the West it will resort to military force over the Berlin crisis if necessary. That the USSR is succeeding by this and similar tactics in frightening the West or substantially influencing Western opinion in a manner favorable to its cause is unlikely; however, popular reaction in Poland and Czechoslovakia indicates that such propaganda is having a serious effect within the bloc itself where public anxiety has taken the form of panic buying and hoarding.

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ADDENDUM

Item #447 - See Carew Hunt, "A Guide to Communist Jargon," London 1957; L. Harry Gould, "Marxist Glossary", Sydney and Bombay 1946; Harry Hodgkinson, "Double Talk: The Language of Communism", London 1955; Eric Fartridge: "English Gone Wrong", London, 1957.

Item #448 - See Dept. of State Intelligence Report No. 7322 (CONFIDENTIAL) Political Issues at the Fourth Conference of the World Fellowship of Buddhists, dated 23 October 1956.

Dept. of State Foreign Service Despatch No. 560 from Bangkok dated 10 November 1958, Fifth World Fellowship of Buddhists Conference. (CONFIDENTIAL)

Item #449 - Useful references:

The Fate of East Central Europe, Stephen D. Kertesz ed. Notre Dame, Indiana, The Notre Dame University Press, 1956.

The Economics of Communist Eastern Europe, Nicholas Spulber, New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., London, Chapman & Hall, 1959.

Communist Economic Strategy, Jan Wszelaki, Washington, National Planning Association, 1959.

European Assemblies; The Experimental Period, Kenneth Lindsay, New York, Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., London, Stevens & Sons, Ltd., 1960.

1960 Economic Survey of Europe, United Nations, Geneva, 1961.

ATTACHMENTS: Item #448 - Communist Anti-Religious Statements (UNCL)

Reports of Fallout (UNCLASSIFIED)

CROSS-INDEX

- 445. Syria Disunites the United Arab Republic - F, T.
- 446. Communist China Again Faces Crop Shortages - A, C, E, V.
- 447. Moscow Keeps Raising False Issues - E, R.
- 448. 6th World Fellowship of Buddhists Conference - M, S.
- 449. Free Economic Association or Forced Collaboration - B, E, P.
- 450. Warsaw Pact Maneuvers -

Reports of Fallout

Soviet blasts
30 Aug Announcement

1 Sep #1
4 Sep #2
5 Sep #3
(5 Sep U.S. announces plans to resume underground tests.)

6 Sep #4

7 Sep

10 Sep #5&6
12 Sep #7
13 Sep #8&9
14 Sep #10

15 Sep

15 Sep

(15 Sep 1st US underground test.)

16 Sep #11
(16 Sep 2nd US underground test.)

17 Sep #12
18 Sep #13

(N. Y. Herald Tribune) "Officials of the Japan Meteorological agency said they detected a minute increase in the radioactivity count of rains that fell over scattered parts of Japan. . . instruments showed a radioactivity count of 57 per liter of rain water in Tokyo and 52 per liter in Muroto, southern Japan . . . This was the first time in many months that the count went over 50. The count normally runs between 30 and 50 per liter. But the minute increase was far below the count of 71.200 per liter detected in February 1956, following a Soviet nuclear blast. The officials calculated that any increase in the radioactivity count would have to be several hundred before it could be termed significant from a standpoint of the hazard to health.

(Balto. Sun) "Yomiui Shimbun (newspaper) quoted Junichi Takanaka, an assistant professor at Hiroshima University, as saying that a fallout of 255 count per minute per square meter was recorded in the atmosphere over Hiroshima during the 24 hours ended at 9 A. M. Tuesday (5 Sep). Takanaka said the radiation count in the atmosphere before that period ranged between 20 and 30."

(Wash. Post) "...Secretary of Welfare Abraham Ribicoff. . . said the Public Health Service's detection station at Anchorage (Alaska) found fallout in air samples collected Tuesday. The analysis showed radiation levels of seven micro-microcuries per cubic meter of air--or 35 times the average daily levels for August. Dr. Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General of the Service said there was no immediate health danger from the fallout."

(N. Y. Times) "Radioactive dust in London's air has increased a hundred-fold since the resumption of nuclear tests by the Soviet Union. Tests made today (14 Sep) by the London County Council disclosed that the radioactive dust in the air was just under five units, compared with an average of .05 units in recent months."

(Wash. Post) "Increases in radioactivity--ranging from slight to considerable--have already been reported from Japan, the United States, Canada, England, West Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden. . . Oslo--A considerable increase in radioactive fallout was recorded at the Norwegian Defense Research Center near Oslo Tuesday night. . . . Berlin--Rainfall Tuesday (12 Sep) was 100 times more radioactive than during the last week. . . . The Hague--The Dutch Health Ministry said a slight increase in radioactivity had been measured over the Netherlands during the last few days, but it was not yet certain that this was a result of the recent nuclear tests."

(Balto. Sun) "...The Department of Health, Education and Welfare reported a sharp rise in the amount of radioactive material in the air over the weekend. . . . The Baltimore reading, according to

the announcement, rose from 3.3 micromicrocuries on Saturday to 30.9 micromicrocuries yesterday.... Washington radiation experts point out that although the rise in the Baltimore-Washington area was sharp (in Washington the count rose from 2.45 micro-microcuries on Saturday to 35.3 yesterday, the high levels were only a small fraction of the levels reported during the testing periods in 1958. For example, in October 1958, Los Angeles reported 453 micro-microcuries and Boise, Idaho, 617.... It is acknowledged that these levels could have been harmful if they had continued for a long period of time. But they fell off quickly and sharply, so little or no harm was done. The sharp rise yesterday was registered also in these other areas:

City	Sept. 15	Sept. 17	1958 peak
Hartford	1.08	65.8	19
Gastonia, N. C.	Not avail.	72.6	36

(Other cities in list with lower Sept 17 totals.)

20 Sep #14 21 Sep

22 Sep #15

(N. Y. Times) "... Last week, Japanese scientists reported that except in a few places the radioactivity count was not abnormal. But today the Tokyo meteorological station, in response to an inquiry, said that reports were coming in indicating an increase of five to seven times the normal Geiger count of fifty to a liter of rainwater. (See N. Y. Herald Tribune story of 5 Sep, above.) At Rikkyo University, in Tokyo, Prof. Tadoyshi Doka, an expert in radioactivity, said 'The observations I have made show that there had been some increase in radioactivity on the 5th and 6th of September and then it dropped to normal. However, it rose to about ten times the normal count later. This lasted until Sep 16. The fall-out decreased due to the typhoon and then it again rose to seven to eight times the normal counts on Sep 17 and 19. I assume this increase was due to the Soviet nuclear experiments.' Soviet nuclear tests caused further sharp increases in radioactive fall-out in central and eastern Canada on Sep 16 and 17, Health Minister J. Walds Monteith said today in Commons. Health Department officials said later that the higher levels did not pose a hazard to health. Radioactivity in the atmosphere increased to ten times the normal level in northern France on Sep 14, French nuclear experts said today. They said they believed the increase was due to Soviet nuclear tests."

27 Sep

(Balto. Sun) "... (The Swiss government) said radioactivity, almost back to normal after the three-year break in testing, increased to 9 trillionths (i. e., 9 micro-microcuries) of a curie per cubic meter of air over southern Switzerland on September 16th, but has since fallen back to less than one trillionth of a curie in that area. In northern Switzerland it reached a maximum 3 trillionths of a curie per cubic meter. Drinking water sources have not been affected so far, the announcement said, stressing that the current rate of radioactivity is still below the danger level."

(Cont.)

29 Sep

(N. Y. Times) "Radioactivity in rain that fell on Tokyo today (28 Sep) was five times the normal level, presumably as the result of recent Soviet nuclear tests, the Central Meteorological Agency reported. The announcement said 350 to 534 counts of radioactivity a minute a liter of rain had been detected by two samplings. (See above, 5 and 6 Sep) Up to 100 counts is considered as (a) normal figure. . . . The South Korean Atomic Energy Agency reported today it had detected in recent rain about five to fifteen times as much radioactivity as normally found in the past. . . . The amount of fall-out has increased considerably in Norway the last few days, a spokesman for the Military Research Institute said last night. . . . A sharp increase in the weekly average radiation level recorded by Canadian air-sampling stations in the week of Sep 11 to 17 was announced today (28 Sep) in Parliament. The weekly average of readings taken by testing stations stretching from coast to coast was 35.3 disintegrations a cubic meter of air compared with the average of .77 for the preceding week."

29 Sep

(London Times) "During the past week radioactive fall-out over Norway has increased 10 times and has reached a level equal to what was measured when nuclear test explosions were suspended in 1958. It is feared that fall-out from the present Russian tests in the Arctic may reach a radiation level five or six times that of 1958. This information based on rain measurements and given by leading Norwegian experts, substantiates the anxiety felt in Norway when Russia resumed her nuclear tests. A verbal protest has been lodged in Moscow by Mr. F. Jacobsen, the Norwegian Ambassador."

2 Oct #16

4 Oct

(N. Y. Times) "Canada said today (3 Oct) that the United Nations has to find a way to force all nations to refrain from testing nuclear weapons. Howard C. Green, Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, asked the General Assembly to 'insist' on an end of nuclear testing to protect present and future generations from the hazards of radioactive fall-out. He reported that the fall-out readings in Toronto increased a thousand times in the last two weeks of September because of the Soviet Union's extensive atmospheric tests. . . . Increased concern over the resumed tests and growing demands for United Nations action on Berlin were also reflected in policy statements from Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, and Paraguay. . . ."

4 Oct #17

6 Oct #18

8 Oct #19

(10 Oct 3rd US underground test.)

(A. P.) "The (Japanese) Central Meteorological Agency said today weathermen in Kushiro, Hokkaido, detected the highest radioactivity recorded in Japan since the Soviet Union resumed nuclear tests Sep 1. Weathermen reported catching abnormally high radioactivity of 3,620 counts per liter per minute from rain falling Thursday (5 Oct) in Kushiro, Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost island. The recording there today was 3,580 counts. The high figure was said to be the highest ever recorded in life."

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- 10 Oct (Kyodo, Japan, Radio) "The atmosphere in Shizuoka city from 7 to 9 October was polluted with radioactivity 800 times as strong as normal, the Hygienic Research Laboratory of the Shizuoka prefectural government said 9 October. The laboratory reported that radioactivity amounted to 39,459 counts, the highest figure recorded in Shizuoka since the resumption of the Soviet nuclear experiments. Radioactivity of 3,800 counts per minute per liter, many times above normal, was detected by the Meteorological Agency, in rain that began to fall in the Tokyo area 9 October. An agency spokesman (said) that the reading was record high for Tokyo since the Russian nuclear experiments were resumed."
- 15 Oct (Balto. Sun) "Japanese weather men today (14 Oct) detected the highest radioactivity in rain showering Japan since the Russians resumed nuclear tests September 1, the Central Meteorological Agency reported.... Rudolf Olsen, fishery inspector in Finnmark, Norway's northermost province, says the entire population of the province may have to move south if the level of radioactivity continues to rise from Soviet nuclear tests."
- 17 Oct (N. Y. Times) "Twenty-five nations (at the UN) called on the World Meteorological Organization today to set up a worldwide network for measuring and reporting on radioactive fall-out... Czechoslovakia, speaking for the Soviet bloc, promptly discounted the appeal as a propaganda move to inject the "cold war" into a scientific discussion. The Czechs took the floor only moments after Japan had reported to the committee that fall-out readings had increased by 800 times in Tokyo and surrounding communities as a result of the Soviet detonation of more than twenty nuclear weapons in Siberia and the Arctic."
- 18 Oct (Moscow Radio) (On 17 October, in the course of a report by Khrushchev to the 22nd CPSU Congress the Soviet premier said:) "'Since I have already digressed from the text, I would like to say that our tests of new nuclear weapons are also going off very successfully. We shall soon complete these tests, evidently at the end of October. To conclude, probably, we shall explode a hydrogen bomb of 50 megatons.'"
- 16 Oct (Tokyo Radio) "The isotope laboratory of the technology department of Niigata State University has analyzed the dust present in the air, gathered from the morning of 15 to the morning of 16 October. In this dust was found radioactivity of an intensity of 227,000 units per minute per square meter, in other words--of 645,000micro-microcuries. The research men of the aforementioned laboratory say that if this is a temporary phenomenon it will have no injurious effect on the people's health. At the same time the laboratory advises the populace to wash vegetables well before consumption. Japan's

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meteorological observation agency said that on 4 and 6 October the Soviet Union conducted test explosions of major nuclear devices, which caused a considerable increase in the amount of radioactive dust in the Nagaoka area. The 227,000 radiation units are a record figure for this year. "

19 Oct #20

20 Oct #21

Note.....22 Oct

(N. Y. Times) (Hanson W. Baldwin) "Since Sep 1, when the Soviets suddenly resumed nuclear testing, they have detonated perhaps twenty-five nuclear devices of all types at three separate proving grounds. Washington has announced more than a score of Russian tests; others that have been detected have not been announced. All the announced detonations have been above ground so that the atmosphere has been injected with much additional radioactivity. Since the United States decided to resume limited testing on Sep 5, the Atomic Energy Commission has conducted three tests--all underground--at the Nevada proving grounds. "

23 Oct #22

15 Oct

(AFP) Agence France Press. "The official central news agency quoting communist China's 'Central Peoples Broadcasting Station' reported today that there was a general increase of radioactive fall-out on the China Mainland since Soviet Russia's resumption of nuclear tests on Sept 16 but the density was harmless to the people's health. The report which according to the news agency was monitored on Oct 13 said the fall-out in Central and South China was very light. "